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**CHESTER-LE-STREET
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

**HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
6, RED ROSE TERRACE,
CHESTER-LE-STREET.**



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1958.

J. L. SIDDLE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

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Medical Officer of Health.**

**MEMBERS OF HEALTH AND GENERAL PURPOSES
COMMITTEE, 1958.**

Chairman: Councillor F. Fish.

Councillors:

T. H. Anderson.
J. S. Anderson.
J. T. Atkinson.
J. A. Bell, J.P.
S. Bell.
Mrs. E. Brown.
J. Brown, J.P.
J. T. Brown.
R. W. Brown.
L. Connolly.
Mrs. M. Corbett.
J. Craggs.
J. W. Dryden.
M. Elliott.
Mrs. A. Errington, J.P.
I. D. Farish.
Mrs. H. Garside.
H. R. Grayson.
R. F. Graham.
W. Graham.
C. R. Harvey.
Mrs. A. L. Hendry.

Councillors:

J. Jefferson.
Mrs. M. Leighton
J. S. Little.
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Mrs. F. O. Winn.
N. Yarrow.

CHESTER-LE-STREET RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
6, RED ROSE TERRACE,
CHESTER-LE-STREET.

To the Chairman and Members of the Chester-le-Street Rural District Council.

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for 1958.

The Statistics for the year show a slight rise in the Crude Death Rate as compared with 1957. The number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis rose dramatically from 24 to 41; although deaths from this disease fell from 6 to 5.

The Crude Birth Rate showed a slight reduction, and the Infantile Mortality Rate showed an improvement on the previous year. The drastic fall in total number of notifications of infectious diseases (1,184 to 277), was due to the lack of measles in the district during the year.

It has been an unfortunate year from the Housing point of view; only 90 new houses being completed during the year. This resulted in a slowing down of slum clearance

The Public Health Inspectors continued their work in trying to ensure that only clean and safe food supplies were delivered to the public.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their continued help and support, and also the staff of the Department for their efforts and enthusiasm during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. L. SIDDLE,
Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—(Joint Appointment with U.D.C.
and Durham C.C.)

J. L. SIDDLE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS—

CHARLES W. ROBSON, C.R.S.I. and Certificate in Meat
Inspection of the R.S.I. (Southern Area).

TOM SAYER, M.R.S.I., C.R.S.I. and Certificate in Meat
Inspection of the R.S.I. (Northern Area).

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS—

ROBERT REID McDUGALL—M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., R.P., Certifi-
cate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

HUGH F. L. DAVIES—M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Certificate for the
Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

CLERICAL STAFF—

VICTOR MOORE

OLIVER ROUGHLEY—(Appointed 29th September, 1978)

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE AREA

			1931	1957	1958
AREA (acres)	...	...	26,925	22,226	22,226
POPULATION	...	...	52,991	41,120	41,240
PERSONS PER ACRE	...		1.97	1.85	1.85
INHABITED HOUSES	...		12,026	12,407	12,458
RATEABLE VALUE	...	...	£173,350	£309,622	311,316
PENNY RATE PRODUCT	...		£635	£1,178	£1,146

* Registrar General's mid-year estimate including members of the armed forces stationed in area.

Area

The area of the district remained unchanged during the year, and stands at 22,226 acres—the density of the population being 1.85 persons per acre.



TABLE 1

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1958.

Based on Registrar-Generals Provisional Figures	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Home Population.										Rate per 1,000 Live Births (Registered)
	Rate per 1000 Home Population	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	All Causes	Acute Polioencephalitis and Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	T.B. (All Forms)	Influenza	Coronary	Cancer of Lung	Total deaths under one year
England and Wales	16.4	21.6	11.7	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.10	0.05	1.86	0.44	22.6
Chester-le-Street R.D.	15.3	23.2	11.6	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.12	0.02	2.66	0.29	33.3

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population for the district for mid-year 1958 was 41,240—a slight increase as compared with 1957

The population trend is shown by the figures given for the past ten years.

						<i>Reg. General's Est. population</i>
1949	...	...	...	...	...	41,270
1950	...	...	...	...	...	41,180
1951	...	..	...	...	...	40,670
1952	...	...	...	...	...	40,710
1953	...	...	...	...	...	41,430
1954	...	...	...	...	...	41,110
1955	...	...	...	...	...	41,160
1956	...	...	...	...	...	41,160
1957	...	...	...	...	...	41,120
1958	..	...	...	...	...	41,240

Births

There was a slight decrease in the Birth Rate as compared with 1957. Total live births were 661 for 1957, and 631 for 1958.

Live Births—

Legitimate: 310 male, 301 female	Total	611
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Illegitimate: 11 male, 9 female	Total	20
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Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	...	15.3
---	-----	------

Standardised Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...	14.8
--	-----	------

Still births (9 female, 6 male). Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	23.2
---	-----	------

Deaths

The number of deaths during 1958 was 480, compared with 467 for 1957. The crude death rate being 11.6 for 1958; 11.4 was the figure for 1957.

TABLE 2

Deaths

The following table shows the classification of deaths from all causes (Registrar General's figures):

<i>Causes of Death</i>						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	261	219
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
2. Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
3. Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
4. Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
8. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9. Other Infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	...	8	4
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	8	4
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	...	—	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	...	—	6
14. Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	22	14
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
16. Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	28	42
18. Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	27	33
19. Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	3	11
20. Other heart diseases	...	...	...	...	...	21	32
21. Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	14	10
22. Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
23. Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	9	12
24. Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	10	6
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	28	13
33. Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
34. All other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
35. Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	...	—	—

TABLE 3

The following were the chief causes of death during the year:

	1957		1958	
	<i>No. of deaths</i>	<i>% of total deaths</i>	<i>No. of deaths</i>	<i>% of total deaths</i>
1. Diseases of heart and circulatory system ...	219	46.9	276	58.0
2. Cancer	79	16.9	72	19.8
3. Acute respiratory diseases	72	15.4	44	9.1
4. Violence (7 road traffic deaths, 8 other violent causes and 3 suicide)	17	3.6	18	3.8
5. Tuberculosis (all forms)	6	1.3	5	1.0

Chief Causes of Death

There was a considerable rise in the number of deaths caused by diseases of the heart and circulatory systems, so that once again this group was at the head of the list of killers—58% of all deaths came into this group.

More detailed examination showed that coronary artery disease was responsible for 110 deaths, i.e., 23% of all deaths.

The figures for the past 4 years have been 1955—14.1%; 1956—16.7%; 1957—17.3%; 1958—23%.

A considerable fall in deaths from acute respiratory disease is accounted for by the fact that in 1957 the epidemic of Asian 'flu resulted in an increase of deaths under this heading.

The numbers fell from 72 in 1957 to 44 in 1958.

Deaths from violence rose slightly from 17 to 18. This figure included 7 deaths on the road; 8 deaths from other accidents; and 3 suicides, together providing almost 4% of all deaths.

Infantile Mortality

There were during the year 21 deaths of infants under 1 year of age—the numbers for 1956 and 1957 were 18 and 25 respectively.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for the year was 33.3; a slight fall as compared with the previous year of 37.8.

			Infantile Mortality	Perinatal	Neonatal	Still birth
1949	...	...	46	47.8	26.6	24.6
1950	...	...	47	52.9	27.0	35.7
1951	...	...	46	43.3	21.4	22.3
1952	...	...	33	46.5	28.2	23.2
1953	...	...	30	37.8	20.1	22.4
1954	...	...	35	38.7	24.3	18.2
1955	...	...	51	35.3	26.0	16.1
1956	...	...	29	35.7	16.8	23.3
1957	...	...	38	52.8	27.2	30.8
1958	...	...	33	46.4	28.5	23.2

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE for a district: The number of deaths in that district of infants under 1 year of age, calculated per 1,000 live births.

STILL BIRTH RATE: The number of still births expressed per 1,000 total births (live and still births).

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE: The number of deaths in infants under 4 WEEKS of age, expressed per 1,000 live births.

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE: The combined still births and deaths in the first WEEK of life, expressed as a rate per 1,000 total births (live and still births).

It is pleasing to record a reduction in the Infantile Mortality Rate, even though the rate is still slightly higher than the rate for Durham County.

Analysis of the deaths shows once again a preponderance of deaths in the first week—15 out of 21—of these 15 deaths, 7 were registered as due to prematurity.

A solution to the prematurity problem would immediately result in a drastic fall in the infantile mortality rate.

Investigations and research into this question continue to be carried out throughout the country.

TABLE 4
INFANT DEATH ANALYSIS 1958

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	1—2 Weeks	2—3 Weeks	3—4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Haemolytic Disease	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Anencephaly	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Prematurity	7	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
Conjoined Twins	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Haemorrhagic Disease	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Volvulus	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelactasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accident	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Heart Failure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Birth Trauma	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
TOTAL	15	2	1	...	18	1	1	...	1	21

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

(1) Laboratory Facilities

In June, 1956, the Public Health Laboratories were transferred to the New Institute of Pathology, which was built in the grounds of the General Hospital to house the hospital pathological laboratory, the Blood Transfusion Service, and the Public Health Laboratory. The Director is Dr. A. I. Messer.

Particulars of examinations undertaken are given below:—

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>
Diphtheria ...	1	—
Tuberculosis ...	1	56
Dysentery	2	4

(2) Local Health Authority Services

The Administrative County is divided up into twelve areas. Chester-le-Street Urban and Rural Districts forming No. 4 Area. For each area, a Health Sub-Committee has been appointed to exercise on behalf of the County Health Committee, certain functions relating to services under the National Health Services Act 1946.

All day-to-day administration of the County Service is carried out by County Headquarters. The Area Medical Officer deputises for the County Medical Officer of Health at quarterly meetings of the Area Sub-Committee.

(a) Health Visitor Service

There are 5 Health Visitors employed by the County Council working in the Chester-le-Street Rural District. A survey of the work done by them is given below:—

Visits paid to:—

Maternity and Child Welfare ...	9,445
Tuberculosis ...	1,005
School Work ...	822
General Health ...	142
Mental Deficiency ...	366
Aged People ...	483

Summary:—

Ineffective Visits ...	1,315
Total number of visits ...	13,578
Number of effective visits ...	12,263
Time (as days) spent on visits (Routine, other and ineffective) ...	574
Average daily number of effective visits per health visitor ...	21

*Clinics, etc., Work:—**Time (as days)
Spent:*

(a) at Maternal and Child Welfare Centres	263
(b) at Chest Clinics and contact sessions	160
(c) at School Head to Head inspections	23
(d) at School Clinics	3
(e) at School Medical Inspections	48
(f) at Special Schools	11
(g) at Nursery Schools	6

(b) Clinics

In the rural district during the year the County Council had 3 clinics which were utilised in connection with local health authority services in the district. In some cases the clinics held in the Urban District are more convenient for certain of the rural district inhabitants so that these have been included in the table show.

Address of Centre	Sessions
Hexham Villa, Birtley. Telephone No. 52.	<i>Ante-Natal</i> ... Friday mornings weekly. <i>Child Welfare</i> ... Mondays weekly. <i>Birth Control</i> ... First Friday afternoon in <i>Post-Natal</i> ... the month. <i>Ultra Violet Ray</i> Monday mornings weekly. Friday afternoons weekly. <i>Dental Clinic</i> ... Friday afternoons weekly.
Mains Farm House, West Lane, Chester-le-Street. Telephone No. 3286.	<i>Ante-Natal</i> ... Alternate Wednesdays weekly. Alternate Thursday mornings. <i>Child Welfare</i> ... Tuesdays weekly. <i>Birth Control</i> ... Alternate Thursday <i>Post-Natal</i> ... afternoons. <i>Ultra Violet Ray</i> Monday mornings weekly. Alternate Thursday mornings.
Mirrors' Welfare Hall, West Pelton.	<i>Ante-Natal</i> ... Alternate Wednesday mornings. <i>Child Welfare</i> Alternate Wednesday.
Old Relief Office, Front Street, Sacrison.	<i>Ante-Natal</i> ... Alternate Thursday afternoons. <i>Child Welfare</i> ... Thursday morning weekly. Alternate Thursday afternoon.

(c) Welfare Foods

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

National dried milk, orange juice, cod liver oil and vitamin tablets are distributed from centres in the area as shown.

<i>Address of Centre</i>	<i>Sessions</i>
Hexham Villa, Birtley. Tel. No. 52	Monday and Friday: 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Old Relief Office, Front Street, Sacriston	Thursday: 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Community Centre, Pelton	Tuesday: 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Miners' Welfare Hall, West Pelton	Wednesday: 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Post Office, Great Lumley	Monday to Friday: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday: 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Methodist Church, Nettleworth ...	Alternate Wednesdays: 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Miners' Welfare Hall, Kibblesworth	Wednesdays (monthly): 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Chester-le Street Mains House, West Lane,	Tuesday & Friday all day

(d) Domiciliary Midwifery & Home Nursing Services

The following statements give details of the work done and the staff employed:—

A. Domiciliary Midwifery.

Staff	Total Deliveries	Doctor not Booked		Doctor Booked		Miscarriages	Hospital Discharges	Premature Babies
		Present	Not Present	Present	Not Present			
5 district midwives 4 district nurse midwives	353	1	31	48	273	12	106	18

B. Home Nursing.

Staff	Medical		Surgical		Inf. Dis.		Tuberculosis		Casual		Total	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Visits	Cases	Cases	Visits
4 district nurses	729	20,869										
4 district nurse midwives and 2 long term relief nurses			267	5158	1	14	67	3454	593	1064	30088	

C Included in Total

Patients 65 years and over	Visits
410	12,724
Patients 5 years and under	Visits
42	283
Injections only	Visits
	15,199

(e) Ambulance Service

The Chester-le-Street Rural District is served principally by the ambulance depot at Osborne Road, Chester-le-Street. This depot has an establishment of 1 Head Driver, 11 Driver-attendants, and 7 vehicles. Under a re-organisation of the service, which was implemented on the 1st April, the Chester-le-Street depot ceased to provide a 24 hour service, and now operates from 8 a.m.—8 p.m. Monday to Friday; 8 a.m.—4 p.m. Saturday, and is closed on Sunday. The remainder of each 24 hours is now covered by vehicles from the Durham, New Herrington or Stanley depots. Overall control is exercised by a central control at Durham where, by a system of direct telephone lines and radio, close supervision is exercised on vehicles operating in all parts of the county, thus enabling any area to be reinforced as necessary.

All requests for ambulance transport in the area are made to the central control at Durham, where a 24-hour service is maintained.

The following table shows the work undertaken by the Chester-le-Street depot during the year, but it should be noted that these figures will include patients from areas other than the Rural District and that the conveyance of patients residing in the rural district is not restricted to the Chester-le-Street Depot, but may be undertaken by vehicles from other depots passing through the area.

No of Journeys	Patients carried Stretcher	Sitting	Total	Mileage
6019	2896	14451	17347	109446

(f) *Domestic Help*

Domestic helps are provided by the County Council where necessary in cases of sickness, childbirth, infirmity or other household emergencies.

Domestic Help cases during 1958

Cases provided with home help at 1st January, 1958	232
New cases	69

Cases provided with home help during the year ...	301
---	-----

Analysis of Cases assisted:-

Maternity Cases	2
Old Age Pensioners	271
Sickness Cases	25
Tuberculosis	3

Number of home helps employed — 145	301
-------------------------------------	-----

There have been a few problem family cases in the area which have been improved considerably with the assistance of home helps.

In some of these cases, the home helps have had to work in difficult and disagreeable conditions.

(g) *Prevention of Illness Care and Aftercare*

Under this section of the National Health Service Act the Durham County Council supply nursing requisites on loan to those needing them. A fee is charged, the assessment of which depends on income and the type of article borrowed. All the articles are stored in Durham City and have to be brought out to the place where they are required.

(h) *School Health Service*

The School Health Service is run by the Durham County Council from the headquarters in Durham City.

The clinic for the bulk of Chester-le-Street Rural District school children is in Birtley. The clinic is open daily and is attended on Monday and Wednesday by a School Medical Officer.

Routine medical inspections of children are carried out in the schools by a School Medical Officer.

(3) Hospital Services

The population of the district are in the main dealt with by the Durham Group of Hospitals. Those situated in Chester-le-Street are the General Hospital and Infectious Disease Hospital.

The General Hospital in Chester-le-Street caters for both acute and chronic illness.

(4) Executive Council Service

The executive council for the County of Durham is the body responsible for the administration of the General Practitioner Service in the District.

There are 14 general practitioners residing in the district.

(5) Health Education

The sound film projector which is provided by the County Council and is available for use by District Medical Officers, is utilised in the district.

Members of the Health Department attended various organisations during the year to give talks on matters affecting the health of the population.

Suitable leaflets and posters are sent to the General Practitioners in the district for use in their surgery waiting rooms.

The booklet called " Better Health " which is published by the Central Council for Health Education is now supplied to General Practitioners, Members of the Health Committee, and Head Teachers in the District.

(6) Care of the Aged

Aged Persons' Hospital Accommodation

The problem of providing hospital accommodation for the chronic sick aged is increasing from year to year as the population of the aged community increases.

Liaison with the hospital medical staff continues to be good, and co-operation is excellent.

Hostel Accommodation

Hostel accommodation is provided by the County Council under the National Assistance Act, 1948, There is occasionally some difficulty in obtaining a vacancy but accommodation is being increased from year to year, and the problem should, we hope, resolve itself within the foreseeable future.

(7) Physically Handicapped

A club for the Physically Handicapped has been started in Chester-le-Street. The Members are drawn from the Urban and Rural Districts of Chester-le-Street.

The Membership is now 60. The Club meets fortnightly in the Chester-le-Street Church Institute. It is impossible to mention all the organisations in the district which have helped and continue to help in the running of the club. Suffice it is to say that through the efforts of large numbers of volunteers the club is bringing pleasure to many who in the past had little or no opportunity of getting across their own doorstep.

The Rural District Council have assisted in several cases where some structural alteration was necessary to help handicapped persons in their homes. The County Council in such cases make a financial contribution.



SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. Water

Water is supplied to the district by three water undertakings—the Newcastle & Gateshead Water Company, the National Coal Board (Lambton, Hetton and Joicey Ltd), and the Durham County Water Board. The distribution system is complex, and in addition to direct supplies the Council distribute water.

Preliminary negotiations began during the year with a view to the Council giving up its small undertakings to the major suppliers.

Regular sampling of the supplies by the Public Health Inspectors gave the following results:—

	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Ministry of Health's recommendation	50 + %	80 + %	100%	0
Samples Durham County	43 (96%)	1 (98%)	1 (100%)	—
Samples other undertakings	44 (98%)	—	1 (100%)	—

Samples were sent for full chemical analysis, and the results are tabulated below.

Analyst's Reports

	Ncle. & Gateshead Water Co.	Lambton Hetton & Joicey	Durham City Water Board
Chemical Results			
Total solids dried at 180°C. ...	170	380	135
Chlorine as chlorides	12.4	16.0	8.9
Free Ammonia	None	0.02	0.10
Albuminoid ammonia	0.06	0.02	0.02
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.7	1.2	0.3
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 80°F.)	2.9	2.2	3.4
Total hardness	38	253	56
Permanent hardness	91	90	36
Temporary hardness	None	163	20
Lead and Copper	None	None	None
Iron	Almost Clear	0.6	Clear and
Appearance and Colour	and pale yellow	Very Cloudy & yellow	Trace yellow
Smell and taste	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Microscopical examination of deposit	Satisfactory	See Report	Satisfactory
P.H. value	7.1	7.3	7.1

Newcastle & Gateshead Water Co.

This sample of water is of satisfactory organic purity, it is of good colour, it has been adequately treated and it is also free from odour or taste.

I am of the opinion that the water is suitable for a Public Supply.

Lambton, Hetton & Joicey, Ltd.

This sample of water is of reasonably satisfactory organic purity and it is free from odour or taste.

The water contains a considerable amount of iron. Microscopical examination of the fairly large amount of deposit shows it to be almost entirely iron oxide. Except for this iron the water is suitable for drinking and domestic use.

Durham County Water Board

This sample of water is of reasonably satisfactory organic purity and it is free from deposit, odour or taste.

I am of the opinion that the water is suitable for a public supply.

2. Sewage and Sewage Disposal

2½ miles of various diameter outfall sewers were under construction during the year. This included the commencement of the Grange Villa outfall sewer, linking the Village with the Chester-le-Street Sewage Disposal Works.

Investigations were carried out on the site for the new sewage disposal works for Birtley District. Unfortunately this site was involved in the British Transport Commission's proposal to construct a new marshalling yard adjoining the main railway line.

This caused the Council to abandon their selected site. Further investigations were carried out for an alternative site, and one has been provisionally decided on. Because of mining difficulties there is likely to be some little delay on constructional works on the site, but in an endeavour to alleviate the gross pollution along the Row-lech Burn Valley, a scheme has been prepared for the laying of a new outfall sewer to the new works site.

The Scheme for the provision of sludge lagoon at Sacriston Sewage Disposal Works was completed during the year, and they have been in use since completion.

Schemes for Grange Villa and Birtley were the subject of Public Enquiries during the year.

Pollution of the Lumley Burn continues, and the schemes for this area had, by the end of the year, reached the stage when a Public Inquiry was awaited.

The position at Birtley grows more acute as time goes by, but progress has been made in that the Minister of Housing and Local Government, in November, 1957, had decided that the scheme for treatment at a local disposal works was the one he ought to approve.

3 Closet Accommodation

The Sacriston conversion scheme was completed during the year; in all 173 conversions were carried out.

The Grange Villa scheme was well under way by the end of the year, and approximately 100 conversions had been done.

There was a total of 219 conversions carried out during 1958.

4. Public Cleansing

This service has continued satisfactorily during 1958

Information under foregoing paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 has been largely supplied by the Surveyor.



5. Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Again nuisances under the Public Health Act have been largely abated by persuasion, it being necessary to serve **327** formal notices. **89** informal notices were served,

TABLE 5.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

General Summary

Housing:—	Number of Inspections	Number of Informal Notices Served	Number of Statutory Notices Served	Defects remedied after Notice	Legal Proceedings & General Remarks
Public Health & Housing Acts ...	897	89	327	749	
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	
Sanitary Accom. :—	—	4	—	4	
Insufficient ...	72	18	—	18	
Defective ...	406	—	—	—	
Drainage ...	—	—	—	—	
Water Supply ...	—	—	—	—	
Food Premises ...	425	—	—	—	
Shops Act (Sect. 10) ...	436	—	—	—	
Dairies ...	—	—	—	—	
Slaughter Houses:—	—	—	—	—	
Public ...	—	—	—	—	
Private ...	450	—	—	—	
Tents, Vans, etc. ...	210	—	—	—	
Offensive Trades ...	—	—	—	—	
Factories & Workplaces ...	397	9	—	9	
Keeping of Animals ...	—	—	—	—	
Insanitary Ashpits & Receptacles ...	506	—	—	—	
Offensive accumulations ...	—	—	317	208	
Smoke Nuisances ...	179	1	—	1	
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 ...	627	—	—	—	
Food Hygiene Regs. ...	1060	—	—	—	
TOTALS ...	5665	121	644	989	

6. Petroleum Consolidated Act, 1928

The Public Health Inspectors are the responsible figures in connection with this Act.

44 licences were issued during the year for the storage of 36,050 gallons of petrol. 2 licences were issued for the storage of 2,470 tons, of calcium carbide and two licences were granted for the storage of 160 gallons of naphtha.

TABLE 6

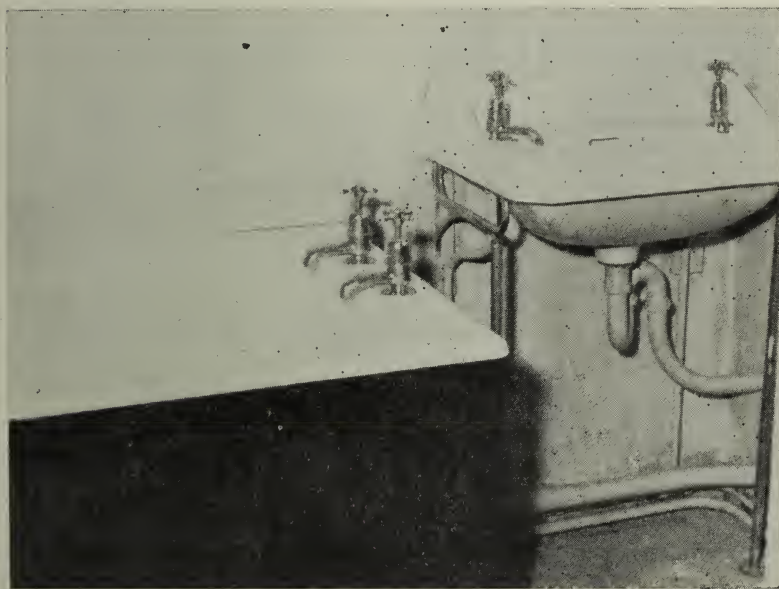
Summary of Works carried out

Defective W.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective door	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective eavesgutters	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Defective sink	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective wallplaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Defective ceiling	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Defective water closet roof	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective rainwater pipe	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Defective wood flooring	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Defective pointing	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Defective outbuildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Defective chimney pot	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective roof	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Defective skirting boards	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective fireplace	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Defective windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Defective waste pipe	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Defective offshoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective spouting	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective door frame	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective paving	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective gully	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective drain	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective W.C. basin	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective woodwork	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective electricity	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective hot water system	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective oven	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Defective boiler	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective weatherboard	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective brickwork	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dampness	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Loose slates and missing	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Burst pipe	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

THE OLD



THE NEW



7. Rats and Mice (Prevention and Damage by Pests Act, 1949)

	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>		<i>All Other</i>	<i>Total of Agri-</i>	
	<i>Local Council Auth'ty</i>	<i>(inc. Houses)</i>	<i>B'ness P'mses</i>	<i>Cols. (1) & (2)</i>	<i>cul-tural (3)</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I.					
Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2)	105	12,458	1,102	12,665	176
II.					
Number of properties inspected as a result of:—					
(a) Notification	27	138	33	198	4
(b) Survey under the Act	2	—	1	3	1
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited other purpose)	—	—	—	—	—
III.					
Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections (To be completed only if figures are readily available) ...	93	399	135	627	16
IV.					
Number of properties inspected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by:—					
(a) Rats—					
Major	5	1	—	6	1
Minor	19	90	16	125	4
(b) Mice—					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	5	46	18	69	5
V.					
Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV) treated by the L.A. (Figures should NOT exceed those given at Sect. IV)	29	137	34	200	5
VI.					
Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments (To be completed only if figures are readily available) ...	91	352	68	511	15

The general condition of the area is reasonably satisfactory.

Leaflets illustrating methods for householders, and detailing the provisions of the Act, together with the Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks Regulations, 1950, are available from the Health Department.

8. Swimming Baths and Pools

During the year 17 samples of water for bacteriological examinations have been taken from the two swimming baths; one only did not come up to the required standard.

9. Disinfestation, Eradication of Bed Bugs, Flies, etc.

38 cases were dealt with during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of Inspec- tions</i>	<i>Occu- piers Written notice prose- cuted</i>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	19	— —
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Authority	78	325	— —
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	14	87	— —
TOTAL ...	95	431	— —

SECTION D.

HOUSING

Housing statistics for the year are given below; firstly showing action taken during the year with regard to existing properties; secondly figures for completion of new houses, and lastly allocation of houses.

Housing Statistics

III. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

A—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

- | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 89 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after serving formal notices | | | | | | 327 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | ... | | | | | — |

B—Proceedings under section 16 and 17 of the Housing Act 1957:—

- | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in respect of pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... | | | 191 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which a Closing Order was made | ... | ... | ... | 3 |

New Houses

Building of Council houses commenced in 1947 after the War, and the following is the progress:

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Total
New Permanent Houses (including flats)	62	216	171	125	127	190	297	274	145	218	335	99	2259
Temporary Houses	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	0
Relets	52	108	71	66	42	70	56	139	118	102	84	68	976
	215	324	242	191	169	260	353	413	263	320	419	158	3327

The figure of 90 new permanent houses completed includes 18 aged persons' bungalows.

Allocation of Houses During the Year

List

A	Direct Overcrowding ...	...	...	...	...	7
B	Overcrowding and living in ...	...	...	...	...	10
B1	Length of time married and living in ...	...	...	...	...	9
C	Dangerous property ...	...	...	...	...	—
	M.O.H. recommendation ...	...	...	...	...	4
	Homeless on Eviction ...	...	...	...	...	5
	Condemned property ...	...	...	...	...	95
	Aged persons' list ...	...	...	...	...	25
	Single persons' list ...	...	...	...	...	3
	Development Scheme—Birtley town ...	...	...	...	...	—
						158

In addition to the above there were 134 transfers and exchanges granted, involving 225 families, largely relieving overcrowding, on health grounds, economic reasons and to place people nearer to work.

The figures showing the allocation of houses during the year have been supplied by the Housing Manager.

General Remarks on Housing

It is unfortunate, from a public health point of view that the figure for new houses erected fell from 335 in 1957 to 90 for 1958.

Certain financial considerations made the Council decide early in the year to stop building, with the result that the flow of houses gradually dried up. The figure of 90 for the year is the lowest for permanent houses since 1947, in which year, however, 101 temporary houses were erected, in addition to the 62 permanent houses.

At the time of writing building has recommenced; the full effects of this will not be felt for many months.

To make matters worse from the point of view of persons waiting for houses, the re-let situation during the year did not come up to expectations—only 68 dwellings became available for re-letting. The result was that in 1957, 419 dwellings were let but in 1958 the figure was only 158 houses. This is the smallest number since the end of the war.

Re-housing from Condemned Property

The reduction in number of houses built has of course shown itself in the figures of re-housing from condemned property. The result has been a drastic fall as compared with 1957.

Re-housed into Council Houses from condemned property:

1954	...	...	...	12
1955	...	...	...	36
1956	...	...	...	57
1957	...	...	...	228
1958	...	...	...	95

TOTAL: 428

In spite of the reduction as compared with 1957, it is pleasing to note that in the past 5 years, 428 families have been re-housed from condemned property.

Condemnation of Unfit Houses

During the year only 30 houses were condemned as unfit for human habitation. In 1957 the figure was 211.

Condemnation of houses is, of course, dependent on the availability of new dwellings to re-house the occupants. Since the flow of new houses came to a standstill during the year, so the number of houses being condemned fell.

On January 1st, 1958, there were 121 condemned houses occupied. On December 31st, 1958, there were 66 condemned houses occupied. Of this latter, 3 had been condemned more than 20 years.

Improvement Grants

There was a reduction in grants approved by the Council, as compared with the previous year.

Figures were as follows:

Applications submitted	...	...	11
Applications rejected	...	...	2
Grants approved	...	...	9

Medical Priority

During the year 36 cases claiming medical priority were investigated. The results of these investigations are given below:

TABLE 8

Cases requesting priority rehousing on medical grounds

Total number investigated during 1958:36.

Grounds for claiming priority
T.B. Other Diseases

Number recommended for Re.Housing to the Housing Com.	...	...	11	14
Number granted priority rehousing	...	...	11	12

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

General

During the year the Public Health Inspectors continued their efforts to ensure the supply of clean and safe foodstuffs to the public.

One case of the sale of food unfit for human consumption was taken to court, the producer of the article being fined £5 and costs.

In pursuance of the Council's efforts towards cleaner and safer food premises the Council during the year had made available to food premises two notices. One was regarding the exclusion of dogs from foodshops, and the other was requesting customers to refrain from smoking.

A fairly high proportion of proprietors of food premises requested the notices for display.

Inspections of foodstuffs and food premises were continued by the Public Health Inspectors throughout the year. A report on school kitchens and serving kitchens was considered by the Council, and certain details were taken up with the County Council.

Details of foodstuffs examined by the Inspectors or sent by them for laboratory 'examinations' are given below. The milk sampling results show 4 samples of T.T. Milk as not conforming to standard required. In each case where the report was unsatisfactory, further investigations were carried out.

(a) Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

On the register at 31st December, 1958.

Dairies (not dairy farms)	2
----------------------------------	---

(b) Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

Following licences issued during 1958.

Dealers' Licences to use the designation T.T.	7
--	---

(c) Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949

The following licences were issued during 1958.

Dealers' Licences to use special designation Pasteurised	36
Dealers' Licences to use special designation Sterilised ...	79
Dealers' Licences to use special designation T.T.	
Pasteurised	7
Supplementary Licences for above	15

(d) Food and Drugs Act, 1938

Premises registered under Act:

Ice Cream Sale and Storage 117

Premises manufacturing Sausages, Potted Meats and

Preserved Foods 59

Ice Cream Sampling

Grade 1 14

Grade 2 4

Grade 3 —

Grade 4 —

Milk Sampling

Type		No. of Samples	No. conforming to required standard	No. not conforming to standard
T.T. Pasteurised	...	15	15	—
Pasteurised	... ..	25	24	1
Sterilised	... ..	17	17	—
Tuberculin tested	...	14	10	4

Number of Other Food Premises in the Area

Restaurants and Canteens 11

Cafes and Snack Bars 3

Shops

Butchers 17

General Dealers/Grocers 148

Greengrocers 6

Confectionery 26

Wet Fish 3

Fried Fish 27

Licensed Premises (Hotels and Bars, including Work-
men's Clubs) 68

There were only 277 cases of infectious disease notified during 1958. The fall from 1,184 in 1957 was almost entirely due to the reduction in cases of measles.

The steady fall since 1955 came to an end during 1958. The figure rose from 24 cases in 1957 to 57 cases in 1958.

The proportion of the total cases admitted to hospital continues to fall.

1958—40% of cases admitted to hospital.

There were no cases during 1958

[illegible]

as under:—

Primary—0 - 5 years	...	...	...	...	339
5 - 15 years	...	...	...	...	8
					<hr/>
					347
					<hr/>
Boosters	...	...	...	...	184

The table below shows the number of children under 15 years of age who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to December 31st, 1958. Calculated from these figures about 53% of all children below the age of 15 years have been protected. We should not be content until the percentage is at least 70%.

Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1958

Age at 11/12/58 i.e., born in the year		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	6
		1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
		<u>43</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>329</u>	<u>339</u>	<u>400</u>
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>—</u>
419	413	443	444	520	515	506	377	5,444

Poliomyelitis

Only one case was notified during the year. This case was in an adult.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Poliomyelitis vaccination has continued throughout the year.

Measles

Measles notifications fell from 868 to 10. The biennial rhythm seems now to be firmly re-established; the alteration during the war and immediate post-war years, probably being due to the continued movement of the population.

The number notified during the year were as under:—

NOTIFICATION OF MEASLES										
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
No. of										
Cases	372	565	224	724	188	108	643	41	868	10



Whooping Cough

There were 91 cases notified—a fall of 69 as compared with the previous year.

NOTIFICATION OF WHOOPING COUGH

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
No. of Cases	140	175	120	126	169	87	191	123	160	91

The use of the combined antigen for protection against diphtheria and whooping cough has now been approved by the County Council.

Since its use reduces the number of injections needed for protection against the two diseases, both doctors and mothers prefer it. Unfortunately the emphasis on poliomyelitis vaccination means a smaller demand for protection against other diseases, but it is felt that in time the combined vaccine will show its value in a great reduction in cases of whooping cough.



Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)

There were 5 deaths during the year—a reduction of 1 compared with 1957.

New notifications rose dramatically from 24 in 1957 to 41 for this year.

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS DUE TO PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS										
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
No. of										
Cases	38	46	56	37	26	49	30	23	24	41
Deaths	21	12	9	10	8	6	7	5	6	5

This rise of 17 new cases in the year was entirely due to an increase in notifications in the older age groups. The number of cases under the age of 25 years was 8 in 1957, and 9 in 1958.

The rises in the older age groups is shown below:

Cases notified in 1957 1958

Age group		
26—45 years ...	7	11
45—65 years ...	7	15
66 over ...	1	6
	—	—
TOTAL 26 years		
and over ...	15	32
	—	—

The comparison between males and females is much the same as for 1957—viz., twice as many males notified as females.

The age distribution was also much the same, there being two thirds of the males over the age of 45 years, whilst only one fifth of the females were over this age.

The most dangerous age groups, in so far as pulmonary tuberculosis was concerned in 1958 for women was from 26 to 45 years, and for men 46-65 years.

6 new cases were notified in men over 65 years of age.

CHESTER-LE-STREET RURAL DISTRICT

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G.

The B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme was continued in the district. The scheme began in 1955 in Birtley alone, and in 1956 was extended to cover the whole district. 1957 is therefore the fourth year for Birtley, and the third for the rest of the district.

School	Results of Tuberculin Test			Number Vaccinated
	Positive	Negative	% Positive	
Birtley George St.	8	16	33	16
Birtley R.C.	5	7	41	7
Birtley East Mod.	13	27	32	27
Pelton Mod.	11	29	22	38
Grange Villa	1	5	16	5
Pelton Roseberry	4	19	18	19
West Pelton Co.	1	8	11	8
Sacriston Sec. Mod.	11	10	52	10
Waldridge Lane	1	4	20	4
Edmondsley Co.	1	10	9	10
Fatfield Mod.	1	12	7	12
Lumley Cocken	2	9	18	9
Sacriston R.C.	2	4	23	14
TOTALS	61	170	56	169

Mass X-Ray

The figures below show the results of the visits made by the Mass Radiography Unit to the district during 1958

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION

		Male	Female	Total
No. X-Rayed—miniature films	...	1981	939	2920
No. recalled for large films	... ..	67	33	100
Abnormalities revealed:				

(1) Non-tuberculous conditions:

Pneumoconiosis	20	—	20
----------------	--------	----	---	----

(2) Tuberculous conditions:

1. Healed—no further action	...	—	—	—
2. Suspect—not yet confirmed	...	—	—	—
3. Occasional supervision needed	...	6	1	7
4. Immediate treatment needed	...	—	—	—

TABLE 9

<i>Age at Death</i>	1957		1958	
	<i>No. of deaths</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No. of deaths</i>	<i>%</i>
Under 1 year	25	5.4	21	4.4
1-4 years	3	0.7	2	0.5
5-14 years	4	0.8	4	0.7
15-24 years	3	0.7	5	1.2
25-44 years	20	4.5	19	3.9
45-64 years	127	28.3	135	28.1
65-74 years	285	59.6	123	25.6
75 years and upwards ...	...	....	171	35.6

TABLE 10.

STATISTICS OF THE 15 PARISHES FORMING THE CHESTER-LE-STREET RURAL DISTRICT.

	Pop. 1951 Census	Acreeage (acres)	Total No. of Inhabited Houses	No. of Council Houses	Deaths
Biddick South	41	348	10	...	...
Birtley	12232	1429	3376	1897	148
Bournmoor	1588	513	557	225	16
Edmondsley	1600	2099	399	206	11
Harraton	3057	2669	925	323	36
Lambton	80	697	28	...	3
Lamesley	3346	5679	1286	565	33
Lumley Great	1525	1642	627	507	22
Lumley Little	1383	875	375	10	17
Ouston	991	641	296	149	9
Pelton	5826	926	1799	622	69
Plawsworth	1762	1248	463	248	17
Sacriston	4871	910	1546	485	65
Urpeth	2046	1825	597	103	24
Waldridge	644	725	174	...	10
	40992	22226	12458	5340	480

TABLE 11.

MEAT INSPECTION**Meat and Other Foods**

No. of licensed slaughterhouses 4

No. of licensed slaughtermen 14

2,539 animals were slaughtered during the year.

Carcases and Offal and condemned in whole or in part

			<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs Horses</i>	
No. killed (if known) ...	...	171	30	—	1538	800	—	
No. inspected ...	...	171	30	—	1538	800	—	

*All Diseases except Tuberculosis
and Cysticerci—*

Whole carcasses condemned ... — — — 1 3 —

Carcasses of which some part or
organ was condemned ... 7 14 — 44 52 —

Percentage of the No. inspected
affected with disease other
than tuberculosis a n d
cysticerci ... 4.1 46.7 — 29 6.8 —

Tuberculosis only—

Whole carcasses condemned ... 1 5 — — — —
Carcasses of which some part or
organ was condemned ... — — — — 47 —

Percentage of the No. inspected
affected with tuberculosis ... 0.6 1.6 — — 5.9 —

			lbs.
Bovine lungs	...	...	10
Bovine livers	...	...	210
Bovine head and tongue	...	...	210
Carcase Mutton	...	...	12
Cow carcass and offal	...	...	840
Boar carcass and offal	...	...	196
Pig carcass and offal	...	...	252.
Pig livers	...	...	25
Pig heads	...	...	642
Pig plucks	...	...	300
Pig head and tongue	...	...	10
Sheep carcass and offal	...	...	40
Sheep lungs	...	...	30
Sheep plucks	...	...	145
Ox livers	...	...	24
Part livers	...	...	24
Beast liver	...	...	12

2874

Total weight condemned: 1 ton 5 cwts 2 qtrs. 1st. 4 lbs.

[illegible]

Total weight condemned: 48 tons 5 cwts. 3 qtrs. 6 lbs. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

TABLE 13.

Infectious Disease Notifications since 1949.

DISEASE	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Food Poisoning	...	1	...	2	5	...	2	...	1	...
Smallpox
Scarlet Fever	...	83	133	140	102	85	32	29	24	87
Diphtheria...	...	10	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Infection	...	2	1	1	3	...	2	1	2	3
Polomyelitis	...	6	1	8	1	4	1	1	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica
Pneumonia	...	125	138	70	47	60	48	24	66	39
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	4	2	2	5	3	2	1	2	1
Erysipelas	...	8	4	1	1	2	...	1	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	1	1	1	7	9	18	8	19	12
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	...	38	5	37	26	49	30	23	24	41
" Non-pulmonary	...	17	46	11	9	4	2	5	5	3
Measles	...	372	11	13	11	108	643	41	868	10
Whooping Cough	...	140	565	742	188	87	191	123	160	91
Malaria	120	126	169	2	...	...	...	...
†Diagnosis not confirmed	...	68	22	19	11	9	10	10	10	17

† Due to Quarterly Infectious Return

TABLE 15.
CANCER DEATHS 1958 (AGE GROUPS AND SITES)

AGE GROUP	Buccal Cavity (A44)		Stomach (A46)		Intestines except Rectum (A47)		Rectum (A48)		Trachea Lungs ETL (A50)		Breast (A51)	Uterus (A52 & 53)		Prostate (A54)		All others		M.	F.	TOTAL
0-4
5-14
15-24
25-44
45-64
65-74
75 and upwards
TOTAL...	8	4	6	4	7	3	8	4	2	6	4	4	6	10	39	33		

N.B. Group Nos. refer to Intermediate List of 150 causes (International Classification)

TABLE 16

The following table gives the vital statistics of the district for 1958 and previous years:

Year	Estimated Resident Population Mid-Year	Births		Deaths		Infant Mortality Rate †	Maternal Mortality Rate ‡
		No.	Crude Rate*	No.	Crude Rate*		
1949	41,270	714	17.3	490	11.9	46	0.00
1950	41,180	729	17.7	488	11.9	47	1.32
1951	40,670	700	17.2	496	12.2	46	1.39
1952	40,710	672	16.5	438	10.8	33	0.00
1953	41,430	697	17.2	428	10.3	30	0.00
1954	41,110	658	16.0	458	11.1	35	0.00
1955	41,160	613	14.9	431	10.5	51	0.00
1956	41,160	629	15.8	485	11.8	28	4.50
1957	41,120	661	16.1	467	11.4	38	1.46
1958	41,240	631	15.3	480	11.6	33	0.00

* Per 1,000 population. (total.)

† Per 1,000 live births. (registered.)

‡ Per 1,000 (live and still) births. (registered.)

Table Showing changes in Certain Vital Statistics over a period of 10 years.

TABLE 17.

				1896	1921	1958
Population	...	...	...	58,000	71,580	41,240
Births	...	...	...	2,157	2,298	631
Crude Birth Rate	...	...	...	38.09	31.82	15.3
Deaths	...	...	...	1,083	851	480
Crude Death Rate	...	...	...	19.00	13.03	11.6
Infant Deaths	...	...	...	394	270	21
Infant Mortality Rate	...	...	...	182	117	33
Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	212	126	—
Scarlet Fever Cases	...	...	...	553	378	57
Typhoid Fever Cases	...	...	...	108	6	—
Diphtheria Cases	...	...	...	57	130	—

TABLE 18

New cases and mortality from Tuberculosis during 1958:—

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-5 ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6-15 ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
16-25 ...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...
26-45 ...	4	7	...	1	...	1	...	...
46-65 ...	12	3	...	1	1	...	...	...
66 & over	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Totals ...	27	14	1	2	2	3	...	...

TABLE 19

Notifications and deaths occurring in the Rural District during the past five years:

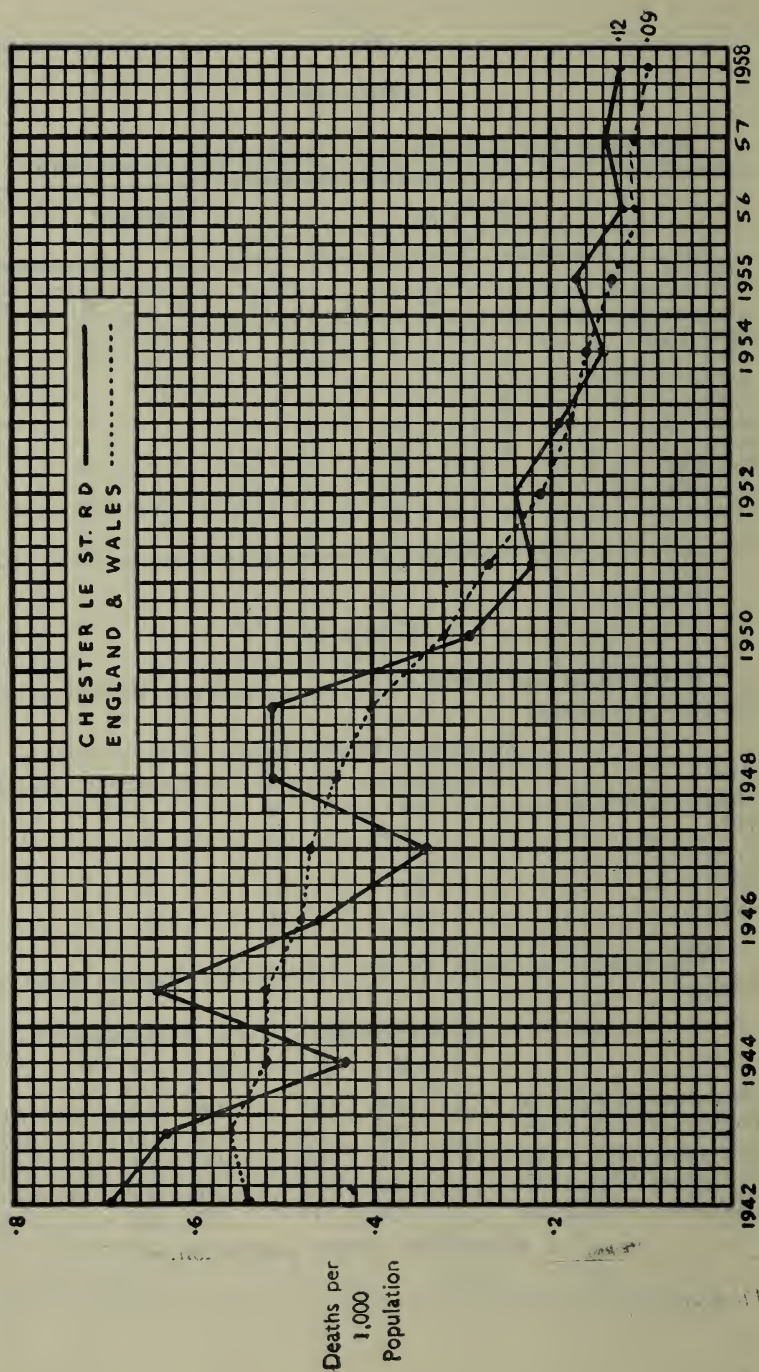
Year	<i>Pulmonary Tuberculosis.</i>				<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
	Notifications		Deaths		Notifications	Deaths
1954	49	6	4	—	—
1955	30	7	2	1	1
1956	23	5	5	1	1
1957	24	6	5	—	—
1958	41	5	3	—	—

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register were as follows:

	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
December 31st, 1954 ...	166	127	28	40	361
December 31st, 1955 ...	160	138	18	31	347
December 31st, 1956 ...	161	136	17	33	346
December 31st, 1957 ...	160	132	19	34	345
December 31st, 1958 ...	170	131	18	36	355

* 8. 6 per 1,000 civilian population.

APPENDIX 'A', Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate



APPENDIX 'B,

Infant Mortality Rates

Infant
Mortality
Rate per
1,000 Live
Births

